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" He who takes no pride in the noble deeds of his ancestors is not likely to ever do any thing, that his descendants could be proud of."

HERITAGE

-+++ of +++-

W A F F L O N G

OF

C U L P E R P E R.

Compiled principally from notes taken from the dictation of Joel Long, (No. 19), during several visits to him for that purpose, at his home in Leesport Indiana; beginning, Wednesday January 1st, 1882, and ending Friday March 5th, 1882.

By John T. Long, (No. 566).



GENERAL NOTES,

concerning the

LONG FAMILY.

LONG, as a surname is native to five countries: England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales and Germany.

Because of this wide distribution of the name, the chances of tracing kinship are few; when two or more strangers bearing it that common chance to meet.

If all citizens of the United States answering to the name of Long, who trace their origin back to Culpepper County Virginia, are the descendants of one pair, then in reality has a pair of this name obeyed the Divine injunction to: "increase and multiply."

To thoroughly understand the numerical strength of the family, it is only necessary to attempt tracing the lineage of a Culpepper Long back to Colonial times. By the time the Revolutionary period will have been reached, such a multitude of the name will confront the enquirer, that utter confusion will almost discourage him. Culpepper County will soon be recognized as, the original hot-bed of the Long family in America.

Though there is no positive proof, that one man was the progenitor of this numerous family, there is reason to believe that he was. However he may not have lived in America.

This much is certain: three Longs, named respectively: Wade, Remben, and Bromfield, settled in Culpepper Co. Va., long enough previous to the Revolutionary war to have families of good old fashioned proportions grown to maturity, at the time that remarkable conflict began.



There are few evidences of kinship, of those three families; but they are strong ones.

First of all is: the matter of locality. It is not likely that any thing but a common interest would have brought so many of the same name together.

Second: the same given names, are very common to each of the three families; notably, Hishulim Reuben, Gabriel, Nicholas and John. This would be most unlikely were they not related.

The third is: the fact that they were a unit in their political principals; and were intensely pro-American, when the Colonics revolted.

Whether the coming to Culpepper County was simultaneous and was from the same locality is uncertain; but the third evidence of kinship may well be considered an evidence of common nativity. It is a certainty that: Wane Long came to America with a heart full of bitterness for Britains rule; and inasmuch as the Reuben and Bronfield shared the same spirit in a marked degree, does it not indicate that those three heads of families came from the same locality, for the same reason?

Being a host in themselves, they must have swelled the ranks of the Continental Army; for if there were any amongst them of the male line who did not participate in the battles, marches, slacks defeats and victories of that patriotic army, it was because of incapacitation by extreme old age or youth.



Sources of information.

The following pages, though incomplete as a record, contain all, or nearly all, that is now known of the early history of our family.

For the early part, including the first, second and third generations, we are indebted almost entirely to Joel Long, (known as No. 19 on the genealogical chart); the grand-son of Ware Long; though James Turner Long (No. 76) and Moses Jackson Long (No. 71) great-grand-sons of Ware Long, furnished some information on minor details, in the early generations.

A careful search through the archives of the United States Bureau of Pensions, the Virginia Commonwealth Records, and the Virginia State Land office and Library, also produced some information bearing on the records of those of the family who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

To to Professor Joseph R. Long, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington Virginia, we are indebted for that information gleaned from the records of Culpepper Co. Va. To Mrs. Margaret E. James of Georgetown Kentucky, we can return thanks for the information relating to the descendants of Nicholas Long, in and near that place. Hon. E. V. Long of East Las Vegas N. Mexico is responsible for much of what we know of the two younger members of the third generation.





## FAMILY HISTORY.

### FIRST GENERATION, in America.

**WARE LONG:** The man who heads that branch of the family, with which this record has to do, and the first one of our family to set foot on the Western Continent, was a native of Wales; born in the year 1681.

Of the family history previous to coming to America nothing is now known, further than that, the family emigrated from Germany to England, thence to Wales; the family name at the time of leaving Germany being LANG.

We have no record of the length of time elapsing between the emigration to England, and the coming of Ware Long to America; but the latter event must have taken place, some time in the year 1710; as he came when about twenty-five years of age.

The name was changed to LONG (English for LANG) previous to coming to America; but at what time, and to whom the responsibility for the change is due, is not known.

The emigration of Ware Long to the "New World," was not of his own free will; for on account of some political offense against the government of England, in which a great many others were implicated, he was one of more than a thousand offenders, who were transported to America. The vessel carrying the cargo of which he formed a unit, discharged its cargo on the shores of the Colony of Virginia.

The cause for which he was exiled is not known; further than that it was for political reasons. As he was one amongst many who came for the same offense, and as it happened about the time of the disastrous defeat of the Jacobites, (the name by which the followers of James Stewart, the pretender to the throne of England were known) after which great numbers of them were banished to America,



it is fair to suppose that he was a Jacobite; a rebel to King George the First. Be as it may, subsequent events in his life proved that he bitterly hated Britain's ruler.

However, he resigned himself to the new condition of things, which the Law proscribed as the penalty for his offense, and settled in Culpepper County, Virginia.

He married soon after, his wife being of English parentage. The maiden name of the first girl who married into this branch of the Long Family in America, is in doubt to us; but on the official records of Culpepper Co. are spread, these transactions: On Feb. 18th, 1782, Ware Long conveyed to John Lobbin, eleven (11) head of cattle. "Again on Jan. 17th, 1793, Ware Long of Bromfield Parish in Sarah Culpepper Co., and his wife, conveyed land to Brisco Smith." Though they seem to have been people of means, and of some consequence in their community, Sarah's education did not glow with a very high polish; for she signed the deed with a cross (X) thus. This Ware was undoubtedly our ancestor; as he was the only one of that given name, except his son Ware, who was then a young man at the time of this transaction, and on account of the poverty stricken condition of the times following the Revolutionary war, he was not likely to have been a man of property. For the above reasons, it is safe to assume that, the name of Ware's wife was, Sarah.

This couple was blessed with: health, long life, and a large family; there being born to them ten children; eight of sons and two daughters, in the following order: Christopher, John, Daniel, Ware, Reuben, Jacob, then two daughters (names forgotten), Jonathan and Henry.

which

By occupation, Ware Long was a stone-mason; in the pursuit he



was enraged, when the Colonies revolted against the Mother Country. After long years of waiting the Bible recognized his opportunity for revenge, and grasped it. From his own fire-side he sent forth six stalwart soldiers to battle for the right; with the stern admonition: "Whip the Red-Coats, or never come home." He would have sent two more, had they but born of riper years.

The oldest six sons enlisted in the ranks of the various military organizations, then forming in Virginia; and all experienced a great deal of active service during the war. If there were any fatalities on account of military service they were not recorded. Inasmuch as they gave a good account of themselves, the founder of this numerous family enjoyed the satisfaction, of feeling that he had: evened up his score with King George. The establishment of an infant nation was an accomplished fact; and but few there were who enjoyed the privilege of assisting the cause to the extent that he did.

Ware Long lived to the ripe age of, one hundred twelve (112) years; and died in Virginia, in the year 1803. His wife died some time previous. His Grand-son Joel Long (No. 19), the principal authority on the history of the family, in speaking of him said: "Just as I last saw him when I was six years old, (1807) shortly before his death, and even at that age he was in possession of all his faculties, and in good health.

The children of Ware Long were of Welsh and English descent. In the words of the narrator: "this was a tall, well built, large boned, muscular family. Full of fight, afraid of nothing, and as roving as Arabs."

They were of great stature; and an inheritance from their father. There was a tradition that it was from that, their surname was derived.



## FAMILY RECORD -- of -- WARE LONG (No.1).

(Ware Long (No.1)  
 Marriage: { were married about the year A.D.1744.  
 { Sarah-----

Births: Ware Long was born,----- A.D.1801.  
 Sarah " " "----- " "-----

Christopher Long (No.2) was born, May----- A.D.1740.  
 John " (No.3) " "----- " "  
 Daniel " (No.4) " " April 11th. " " 1756.  
 Ware "2nd. (No.5) " "----- " "  
 Boulton " (No.6) " "----- " "  
 James " (No.7) " "----- " "  
 Daughter " (No.8) " "----- " "  
 Daughter " (No.9) " "----- " "  
 Nicholas " (No.10) " "----- " "  
 Henry " (No.11) " "----- " "

Deaths: Ware Long (No.1) died A.D.1805.  
 Sarah " " A.D.-----





SECOND GENERATION

CHRISTOPHER LONG, (No.2): The first child born into this branch of the LONG family in America, opened his eyes to the light of day for the first time, in the month of May 1746; in Calpepper County Virginia.

His boyhood was that peculiar to the youth of Virginia: little opportunity for education, but abundant time for work.

He learned the stone-masons trade, of his father; and it was in the pursuit of that, his early manhood was spent. Very early in life he also became proficient in the use of that commonest of all playthings known to the American boy of that time: the rifle.

He married Sarah Turner, the daughter of James and Elsie Turner in the early part of the year 1773; she being of English parentage, and a native of Calpepper County.

The result of this union was eight children; six boys and two girls, named respectively: Reuben, Ellis, Ellen, Dicy, Gabriel, Benjamin, Elsie, and Joel. With the exception of minor details, it is to Joel that we are indebted for this family history.

Very soon after Christophers marriage, the peace of the Virginia western frontier was disturbed, by the breaking out of an Indian war; afterwards known in the state history of Virginia as Dunmores war. In autumn of 1774, when Lord Dunmore the Governor of Virginia, was raising troops for chastising the Indians, Christopher enlisted under Colonel John Field, of Calpepper; who had a small command in the Second division of the little army; that division being commanded by General Andrew Lewis.



This division was recruited mostly in the upper Shenandoah Valley; and rendezvoused at Fort Savannah (now Lewisburg), in the Greenbrier Country; early in September 1774. It consisted of two regiments, numbering in all, one thousand one hundred men; and on Sunday the 11th of September, everything being in readiness, they struck tents and began the line of march through an unknown, unbroken wilderness; to the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, where they had been ordered to meet the First Division of the army, commanded by Lord Dunmore, on the 2nd of October.

The first division had assembled, in the lower Shenandoah Valley during the late summer, and had marched through North-western Virginia, towards the Ohio River.

Though this is not a history of Dunmore's War, it is not out of place to give an account of the campaign; inasmuch as the subject under consideration was an active participant in it.

The advance of Lewis's division was a most difficult undertaking. Much more so than that of the First division, which had the old trail made by Braddock's army in its campaign against the French, to travel. The country was an expanse of rugged mountains and dense forest; that defied the passage of wheeled vehicles. For that reason the ammunition and equipments necessary to a military expedition had to be carried on pack-horses. However by constant hewing and cutting the division made its way, through the trackless wilderness to its destination on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, (where Point Pleasant now stands), on Friday Sept. 30th., two days in advance of the time limit.

Astonishment and disappointment awaited the Second Division



here; for Lord Dumore with the First Division was not in sight, nor was there any thing to indicate his whereabouts. Many began to express the belief that he was advancing toward the Shawnee towns (the present Chillicothe Ohio which was expected to be their final destination) alone. The uncertainty was ended however on the 9th. of October, by messengers from Dumore with orders for Lewis to cross the Ohio, and join him.

While preparing to obey these orders, the next morning (Mond. Oct. 10th.) he was surprised by an attack from the Indians, and had to fight. Two men who had gone up the Ohio to hunt, were fired upon and one of them killed. The other came running into camp declaring that the woods were "full of Indians".

Consternation ruled the camp of the Virginians, for a few minutes; but when the men saw Gen. Lewis deliberately light his pipe, before he gave an order to prepare for action, their presence of mind returned.

The position of the Virginians was a good one for defense; but very unfavorable for retreat. They were in what might be called a pocket. Behind them was the Kanawha river. On their left was the Ohio, and on their right was Crooked Run. Their flanks being well protected, the enemy could only attack from the front. It was a certainty that, there they must fight, and if they were defeated there was little hope of retreat; as the river at that point was wide and deep. To improve their chances for defense, should the battle take an unfavorable turn, Gen. Lewis ordered a breast-work constructed, from the Ohio to the Kanawha, making what might be called a fortified camp. This was done during the progress of the battle. To Gen. Lewis the Indians seemed to greatly outnumber his own forces. He



knew the best fighting men of the Delawares, Mingoes, Cayugas, and Wiandots, were opposed to him; and that they were commanded by "Cornstalk," one of the oldest and ablest warriors of the tribes North of the Ohio.

The battle that ensued was perhaps, the most fiercely contested engagement between White men and Indians, that was ever fought on the American Continent.

Gen. Lewis at first ordered out but one regiment; that under Col. Charles Lewis (his brother). This small detachment had scarcely passed beyond the outer lines when they were attacked in overwhelming force by the Indians. Gen. Lewis was alert however and immediately ordered Col. Fleming to reinforce Col. Lewis; and the battle that was soon raging was of that type of ferocity known only to border warfare. "The sun had just risen, and was gilding with bright autumnal tints, the tops of the surrounding hills, when the battle commenced; and not until it had sunk in the western horizon did the sanguinary conflict materially abate."

Col. Lewis was mortally wounded early in the engagement; but concealed the character of his wound, until the line of battle was formed, and the forces in action. He then sank exhausted and was carried to his tent, where he soon expired.

On the fall of Col. Lewis the right wing of his line resting on Crooked Run momentarily fell back; but Col. Fleming rallied them and held the enemy at bay until he too fell mortally wounded. Then the Virginians began to waver; and a rout seemed imminent; but Gen. Lewis ordered up Col. Field with the Culpepper Men (Christopher Long's company), who met and rallied the retreating troops to a contest more desperate, if possible than ever.





The battle was maintained by both sides with consummate skill, energy and valor. The Indians who had felt assured of success when they saw the ranks of the Whites give way, after the fall of two commanders "became frantic with rage when they saw the reinforcements under Col. Field." In mad rushes they charged the Whites; but their efforts were unavailing; for the steady and withering fire of the expert Virginia riflemen had "the double effect of thinning their ranks and cooling their rage", it was Col. Field with his Culpepper men who turned the tide, and saved the day to the Virginians.

About twelve o'clock the Indian fire began to slacken, and they appeared to be slowly retiring; but it soon proved to be a mere ruse, for several times during the afternoon as the Virginians pushed hotly upon the seemingly retreating foe, they were ambuscaded, with great fatality.

Gen. Lewis noticing these maneuvers of the enemy, detached the companies commanded by Captains Mathews and Shelby, with orders to move stealthily under cover of the banks of the Kanawha and Crooked Run, gain the enemys rear and deliver an attack from that quarter. This maneuver was so well executed that the savages became alarmed, and practically gave up the fight, late in the afternoon; and during the night they recrossed the Ohio and disappeared.

"The victory of the Virginians was complete," though it was dearly bought. The exact loss of the Indians was never fully ascertained; for with the Indian dread of having their remains fall into the hands of the enemy, great numbers were thrown into the Ohio River and disappeared unseen. Of the Whites about two hundred were dead, and they were of the flower of the lusty young manhood of Virginia.

The gradual retreat of the Indians, after they had given up



fight, was considered a masterly military maneuver on the part of Cornstalk; and such as none but a military genius could execute. Alternately he led his warriors on, and then fell back, in such a manner as to leave the Whites in check, and uncertain as to what he would do next. This gave the Indians an opportunity to carry off their dead and wounded.

After this unexpected battle was over, there arose a clamorous enquiry from Lewis' men, as to the whereabouts of Dunmore. The attacking party had come from the direction of Chillicothe, where it was now rumored that Dunmore had gone, and concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians. If so, was the bloody drama just enacted at the mouth of the Kanawha the result of it? All suspected it, and the men loudly denounced the Governor; but Lewis was silent.

After burying his dead Gen. Lewis erected a stockade fort and leaving a small force to garrison it and care for the wounded, he set out for Chillicothe on the Scioto. He had not proceeded far before he was met by a messenger, with orders to return to Point Pleasant. Utterly disregarding the orders however, he continued to advance; nor did he halt until within three miles of Dunmore's camp, where he was met by the Governor himself, accompanied by a noted Indian Chief.

A furious scene followed the meeting of the two commanders. The Governor demanded the cause of Lewis' disobedience to orders. Forgetful for a time that he was a subordinate, Lewis' reply was most violent; and it was with difficulty that he restrained his men from putting Dunmore to death.

What it all meant can be explained in few words. It was the firm belief of all in Lewis' command that Dunmore was privy to



the attack on Lewis at Point Pleasant;and intended that the whole command under Lewis should be sacrificed. He was charged with having a private understanding with the savages,in which they were to attack the frontier and by diverting the attention of the military strength of Virginia,so disable the Colony,that it could offer but feeble resistance to England,in the prospective struggle for independence. For the drift of politics even at that time indicated plainly that:the war of the revolution was in the near future.

Though this charge was not proven then,it became known to a certainty in the following spring,that he plotted to produce an Indian outbreak in the west for that purpose.

Lewis finally obeyed the Governors orders and marched back with his command.

The Battle of Point Pleasant was only Christophers baptism of fire. He was yet to see long and active service,in a grander conflict,then near at hand.

At the beginning of the war for American independence,when every able bodied man,whether willing or not, was obliged to choose sides between the combattants,he with five of his brothers cast their lot with the Colonies;and enlisted in the ranks of the different military organizations then forming in Virginia.

The troops of Virginia who served in the Revolution were of three different lines,and known as:the Continental line, or troops for common service in all the colonies. The state line who were more especially for service within the state,but went any where when there was urgent need,and the Militia who furnished their own arms and equipments,and were required to hold themselves



in readiness to "fall in" and march to the front on a minutes notice. Hence the name, "Minute Men". Though they were not supposed to go out of the state except in very urgent cases the Virginia Militia managed to play an important part in almost every colony where there was fighting to do. If there are any students of history who are curious to know what an important part the Militia of Virginia played in the struggle of the embryonic republic let them but take a glance at the maps of the battle-fields of the Revolutionary war, to be found in most histories of the United States.

Of these three lines, Christopher Long joined the last. The particular command of which he formed a unit, was popularly known as the: "Culpepper Minute Men." He was with the Virginia Militia, through the entire war; and participated in their many and varied marches, and engagements, "sometimes receiving pay, though oftener not. Though he served so many terms of enlistment, that his service was almost continuous, he never entered the army as a conscript; but always as a volunteer, in the ranks of the Culpepper County Militia." So said his biographer (Joel Long, No. 19), Ware Jr., No. 5 and James No. 7 also belonged to the Militia; while Daniel No. 4 and Reuben No. 6 belonged to the Continental Line. It is uncertain which, but John No. 3, belonged to either the Continental or state line.

At this early day the infant Republic had no national flag. As some distinguishing mark was necessary, many bodies of troops marched under banners of their own devising. The Culpepper Militia had theirs; which is here given: It consisted of a white field, with the name: "Culpepper Minute Men," at the top, and the words, "Liberty or Death," in bold letters immediately beneath. A coiled rattlesnake





preparing to spring, occupied the center; which was underlined with the ominous warning: "DONT TREAD ON ME." This flag known even today as, "The Rattlesnake Flag," was one of at least eleven or twelve flags that were displayed in the American Army, before the Stars and Stripes were finally adopted.

Unfortunately for those who risked their lives in the ranks of the Virginia Militia, and whose deeds were worthy of commemoration, it is impossible to obtain anything in the form of official records, concerning them individually. While the Northern Colonies, especially the New England Colonies, kept very accurate records of the movements of their Militia organizations, it is a matter of record that, but few lists of the men composing the Virginia Militia, were preserved; and still more unfortunate, even those few were destroyed by fire in Richmond Va. during the Civil War. A search of the archives of the United States War Department and the records of the state of Virginia, fail to reveal any thing concerning them.

Enquiry at the U.S. Record and Pension Office, produced the following:

Record and Pension Office, War Department;  
Washington City,  
Sept. 30th. 1895

Mr. John T. Long,  
Chicago Illinois.

Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 5th. and 27th. insts. in which you ask for the record of service of Christopher and Paulen Long of Virginia, in the Revolutionary War, and in which you inquire whether the records of the Virginia Militia of that war are on file in this office, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

With the exception of a muster roll of a single company, there are no records of the Virginia Militia, in the war of the Revolution on file in this office.

Very respectfully,  
P. O. Ainsworth, Col. U. S. A.  
Chief, Record and Pension Office.



From the Office of the Adjutant General of Virginia was obtained the following:

Adjutant General's Office,  
Corner Franklin and Ninth Sts.  
Richmond Virginia.

Richmond May 5th. 1891.

John T. Long Esq.  
Room 26, No. 155 Monroe St.  
Chicago Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of May 1st. making enquiry as to the service in the Revolutionary War of Christopher Long and brothers I regret to have to say that this office with its entire contents having been destroyed by fire in 1865, it now contains no records or files of an anterior date; but there are in the custody of our Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Henry W. Flournoy, documents relating to that war; which I hope may give the information you desire, and I have accordingly referred your letter to him.

Very respectfully,  
James McDonald,  
Adjt. Genl.



The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, published by the Virginia Historical Society of Richmond Va., in commenting (on page 242 of Vol. 2nd. 1884 and 1885) the different records and papers pertaining to the Revolutionary war on file in the Virginia State Land Office and Library, with others mentions the following:

"Militia Returns, 1777 to 1784 (this is only settlement of accounts by a portion of the Militia officers of the State; but such as it is, it is the only Militia list extant)." Also farther on it says: "It should also be remembered that with the exception given above, there are no Militia lists preserved."

Only those who served in the Continental or State lines are on record. For the above reasons, it is impossible to get any State papers bearing on the services of Christopher Long or any or any other Virginia Militiaman.

Though it would seem impossible that her soldiers covered such a wide range; Cooks History of Virginia says that: "Virginia was represented upon every battlefield of the Revolution, after the war was thoroughly inaugurated, and often exhibited the best soldiery. They were especially distinguished in the dark days of the retreat through the Jerseys; and bore the suffering of Valley-Forge with unflinching cheerfulness."

Of The particular engagements of the Revolution, in which Christopher Long participated, the exact number is not known. The first mention in history of an engagement of the Culpepper Minute-Men, with the British was at the battle of Great Bridge, on the 9th. of Dec. 1775; under Col. William Woodford, when driving the Lord Cornwallis out of Virginia; where it is said that: "Among the troops who drove



the enemy into their works were the Sulphur Springs Minutemen; whose flag exhibited a coiled rattlesnake, with the motto: "Don't tread on me."

One of the lieutenants of this company was, young John Marshall; afterwards Chief Justice of the United States.

We do know that Christopher was with Washington during his memorable campaigning through the Jerseys; and around Philadelphia; and that he spent the dreadful winter of 1777 and 1778, with the American army at Valley Forge. When shivering together in their huts, "they spent the nights in trying to get warm, rather than in sleep." There many a ragged soldier made it possible to follow his trail, by the blood stained ~~paths~~ <sup>his naked feet left a</sup> in the snow.

That would mean that he shared in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Germantown. It was in the southern campaign of Gen. Green around Camden and Guilford, that Christopher formed his estimate of the man he considered one of the very ablest of the American Generals. His admiration for Gen. Green was such that in after years, he was pleased to introduce the name, Green, into the family at a christening. Then one of his grand-sons became: Jackson Green Long, (No. 74). Christopher's services with the army came to an end in the last act of the great drama; when he carried the colors at the siege of Yorktown. It was not until the after part of the war that he rose above the rank of a private; when he was promoted to Color-Sergeant.

In after life, when relating the events of his each day of the siege, he took especial delight in telling that he: "stood thirty steps from Gen. Washington, and saw Cornwallis's sword surrendered."





As militiamen who served in the American army during the Revolutionary war were not pensioned until the year 1832, (three years after the death of Christopher Long), his name does not appear on the records of the U.S. Bureau of Pensions; though he <sup>was</sup> richly deserving of mention there.

About the year 1790, after the greater number of his children were born, Christopher moved with his family to Henry County in the southwestern part of Virginia; where he bought a farm and changed the course of his business life, by becoming a ~~farmer~~ tiller of the soil. He resided here until after the birth of his son Elisha (No. 18). Some time afterwards he moved to Patrick County, the adjoining county on the west. After the birth of his son Joel (No. 19) rumors of fertile fields in the then far west awakened his "Arab instincts;" and in 1807 another move was made. This time to Gallia County Ohio. This county was afterwards divided and that part in which he lived was re-named, Jackson County.

At the end of fourteen years from the time of coming to Ohio, like many other aged parents have ~~done~~, Christopher and Sarah Long found themselves alone; all their children having married and left the parental roof. Not wishing to be alone in their declining years, they made still another move; which took them to Henry County Indiana. To that place their sons Elisha and Joel had preceded them the year before.

They were contented to spend their evening of life with their two sons; but had scarcely become well acquainted with their new home when Sarah was summoned to make her last earthly move. She died on Wednesday Sept. 11th. 1822, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, at the residence of their son Joel.



Christopher survived the death of his wife seven years; dying, on Friday August the 14th. 1829, at the residence of his son Joel, at the goodly age of, eighty-eight years and about three months. The place of his interment was by the side of his wife, on a spot selected by themselves, for their resting place. The ground at that time was owned by one, Anthony Bongs, (a relative by marriage). Their graves were the beginning of the first cemetery for white people in that part of the country. They are situated a little south of a line due East of, and five miles from, New Castle Henry Co. Ind.

In the year 1846, when the public spirit of the pioneers began asserting itself, by opening up highways, it was found that the graves were directly in line of one of the roads. Had it not been for the intercession of old friends, the two little mounds of earth would have been obliterated. However popular opinion prevailed and a curve was made in the highway; leaving them unmolested. Their son Joel who at that time was living near Leesburg Indiana, through the agency of Mr. William L. Boyd, (an old family friend who owned the adjoining farm) enclosed the graves with a strong high iron fence. The fence was made by a country blacksmith, by the name of Milliken. It was made before the days of artistic iron-work; and though it lacks the lines of beauty, it has the staying qualities. It is not unlikely that many generations hence the passerby on the highway can still gaze through the massive bars at the monument of a Revolutionary soldier. This monument was also a provision of their son Joel, before his death in 1869; though it was not erected until the summer of 1877. On Robert B. Long (No. 60) of Leesburg, Ind. a son of Joel devolved the duty of completing the work; he being the administrator of his fathers estate.



The monument is a neat plain shaft, on a pedestal and base, all of marble; and ten or twelve feet in height. The two corners of the fence exposed to the road, are protected from passing vehicles by huge boulders; such as are to be found on the adjoining farms. The inscription on the monument informs the passerby that:

--- CHRISTOPHER LONG, --  
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION,  
died August the 14th. 1829,  
aged 63 years and  
3 months.

---

-- SARAH --  
his wife,  
died September the 11th.  
1822,  
in her 66th. year.

---

This lettering is underlined with this appeal to the patriotism of future generations: "Posterity preserve these graves.

Down to the present time the greatest respect has been shown to the graves. They receive due attention from the residents in the vicinity; and each return of decoration day, brings fresh flowers and bright flags. These graves are made a special care by the local Grand Army Post. What tribute could be more fitting than that the grave of the "Minute Man" should be draped with the Stars and Stripes he fought to establish. The colors he planted on the works at Yorktown.

Though a district school house stands immediately across the road from them the graves are never desecrated by the mischief loving school-boy.

A striking illustration of this veneration is related by a great grand-daughter of the dead soldier (Mrs. Jennie Garrett Ho.

) who visited the spot a few years ago. Knowing the tendency



of the ordinary school-boy, she was surprised to see the respect shown the graves; and asked an old resident near by concerning it. She was surprised but pleased with the answer: "Oh no they are never disturbed. That is sacred ground."





Family Record  
-- of --  
CHRISTOPHER LONG.

Marriage: (Christopher Long)(N.2)  
(and ) were married in the year A.D.1772.  
(Sarah Turner )

Births: Christopher Long(N.2) was born May A.D.1746.  
Sarah " " " " A.D.1757.  
Rushon " (No.12) was born A.D.1773.  
Ellis " (No.13) " " A.D.1776.  
Nilon " (No.14) " " A.D.1780.  
Dicy " (No.15) " " A.D.1786.  
Gabriel " (No.16) " " A.D.1789.  
Benjamin " (No.17) " " A.D.1791.  
Elisha " (No.18) " " May A.D.1794.  
Joel " (No.19) " " March 6th.(Mon) A.D.1797.  
day

Deaths: Sarah Long died Wednesday Sept.11th A.D.1802.  
Christopher " " Friday Aug. 14th. A.D.1803.

The children of Christopher and Sarah Long were of Welsh and English descent; one-fourth and three-fourths, respectively.



The TURNER FAMILY

Of the Turners, (the family of Sarah Turner) but little is known. They were from England and settled in Virginia long before the revolution. There were several children in the family, younger than Sarah, (who married Christopher Long); who were named in their respective order: William, Ellis, Charles, Margaret and several younger girls.

During the Revolution they espoused the cause of the Colonies against the Mother country; which would put them in sympathy with the Long family.

In the language of the narrator, "This was a long-lived, industrious, peaceable, law-abiding family."

A sad story in the family history, reads thus: One of the younger daughters in company with the daughter of a neighbor once attempted to cross over one of the mountain ranges of Virginia, in the winter. They were overtaken by a snow storm, and soon lost the way. After wandering about for a time, in a vain attempt to find their path, they took refuge from the storm in a cave. During the night the drifting snow completely closed the mouth of the cave; thus entombing the unfortunate girls alive. A diligent search was made for the missing ones, by anxious friends; but all efforts to find them were vain; and not until more than a year after their disappearance, were they accidentally discovered in the cave, dead and firmly clasped in each others arms; in which attitude they had perished of cold and hunger.



Second Generation Continued.

JOHN LONG---(No.3):The second in the second generation, was a native of Culpepper County Va. By occupation he was a farmer. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier in the American army. He belonged to either the Continental or State line;and served through the entire war.

Application to the Secretary of the Commonwealth records at Richmond Va. produced a record bearing the name of John Long seven times.

According to Document No.43,which is a list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line, he was a private and an infantry-man.

According to Document No.44,which is a list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Virginia Continental line,his name appears as a private six times;once as a cavalry-man, and five times as an infantry-man.

Whether there were several soldiers by that name,or whether there was but one,who served six terms of enlistment,this unbusinesslike,bare mention of the name without date or place of residence,does not make plain. But thanks to family tradition we do know that,six of Ware Longs sons became Revolutionary soldiers: and that this John Long was one of them.

Soon after the close of hostilities with Great Britain,he in company with some of his brothers,amongst them Nicholas and Henry, emigrated to the south-west.Our informant (Joel Long No.19) was not certain, whether it was to Kentucky or Tennessee.So far as our branch of the family is concerned,the curtain of oblivion dropped behind him after he disappeared.



DANIEL LONG-- (No. 4): The third in order of the second generation, was born April 11th, 1756, in Culpeper County Va.

This youth developed into a model of physical manhood. In stature, muscular strength and powers of endurance, he was gigantic. As an athlete, he had few equals and withal a weakness for a displaying it on the least provocation. Said his biographer: "Though not a quarrelsome man, he would rather fight than eat." Undoubtedly a peculiarity of the athletes of that day.

By occupation he was a farmer. During the Revolutionary war he served as a private; mostly in the ranks of the Virginia Light-horse Cavalry, of the Continental line. His first term of enlistment was for three years; and he afterwards re-enlisted and served to the end of the war. His last experience was in the campaign that ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Though he experienced a great deal of active service, the names of only two of the battles in which he participated are known. He fought at Guilford Court house, in Greens' southern campaign and at the siege of Yorktown.

His biographer took especial pleasure in relating that he was: "A terror to the Red Coats." In one battle he had seven bullet holes shot through his "horse-cloak;" though he had the good fortune to escape unharmed. This Providential escape with the mere perforation of the garment without injury to his person, he attributed to the peculiar construction of the garment itself. It was so made that when the wearer rode at great speed, the wind swelled it to immense proportions; thus making him appear much larger than he





Second Generation con.

really was. The theory was that, the enemy would be deceived as to the real size of the mark at which he was aiming, and would not be so precise in taking aim.

In the archives of the United States Pension Bureau, the following record stands to his credit:

During his first term of service he belonged to Captain Whites Company; of Colonel Blards (afterwards Col. William Washington) Regiment.

His residence at the time of enlistment was Culpepper Va.

The date of his (or his widows) application for a pension was Oct. 20th. 1833.

The Commonwealth Records of Virginia, (at Richmond), also contain the following record of a land bounty warrant, issued to him; for services in the Revolutionary war.

Council Chamber, 5th. June, 1784.

No. 3829. I do certify that, Daniel Long is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a private of the Continental Line, who has served three years.

Thomas Meriwether,

Benj. Harrison.

A warrant for 100 acres, issued to Daniel Long, 5th. June 1784.

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State of Virginia, City of Richmond, to wit:  
 I, Willoughby Newton Jr. a notary public in and for the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that, W. C. Stand and personally appeared before me in my city aforesaid and made oath that, the foregoing extracts are true copies from the originals in the Virginia State Library and Land office.

Given under my hand this the 31st. day of January, 1895.

Willoughby Newton Jr., N.P.

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Soon after the close of the war Daniel moved to Georgia, and later to Madison Co. Alabama; which ends the history of this Hercules, so far as our branch of the family in the North have any record.



Second Generation con.

WARE LONG- 2nd. (No.5): The fourth in order of the Second Generation, was born in Culpepper Co. Va.

By occupation he was a farmer. He married and became the father of several children; three of them being named: Gabriel, (No.20) Abner, (No.21) and Ware 3d. (No.22).

He was a soldier of the Revolution and saw a great deal of the checkered fortune of the "Minute Man," of that time. He served in the ranks of the Virginia Militia, through the entire war; though the details of his services are not known.

He accompanied his brother Christopher when he moved to Henry Co. in southwestern Virginia after the war, where he lived some time; afterwards removing to the vicinity of the junction of Cabin Creek with the Kanawha River, in western Virginia. It being unnatural for him to remain very long in one place, he soon afterwards removed to Ohio; thence to Henry Co. Indiana, and still later in 1831, to Illinois, after which all traces of him and his, are lost to our branch of the family.



Second Generation Gen.

REUBEN LONG-- (No.6):The fifth in line of the Second Generation was born in Culpepper Co.Va.; but the date of his birth is not known,nor what was the character of his occupation.

When the call to arms was sounded,for the Revolution of the Colonies,he enlisted in Captain Gabriel Longs Company of the 11th. Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line;commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan. Though at first a private,he became successively an ensign, Second and First Lieutenant.

Saffels Record of officers of the Revolutionary Army says: Reuben Long was Ensign of the 11th. Virginia,16th.Dec.1776;Second Lieut.1st.June 1777; Regiment designated 7th.Virginia,14th Sept. 1778;First Lieut. 10th.May 1779; transferred to 3d.Virginia 12th. Feb.,1781,and served to the end of the war.

The Commonwealth Records of Virginia (at Richmond), also have the following:

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Land Bounty Warrant Books.

Council Chamber August 14th.1783.

No.1570,-I do certify that Lieutenant Reuben Long is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a Lieutenant of the Continental Line for three years service.

Benjamin Harrison.

A warrant for 2666-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> acres, issued Lieut.Reuben Long, Aug.14th. 1783.

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The above document is accompanied by the same affidavit that follows Daniel Longs' Land Bounty Warrant.

Of Reubens career after the war,nothing is known further than that he settled somewhere in the South.



Second Generation con.

JAMES LONG--(No.7): The sixth in line of the Second Generation, was born in Culpepper Co. Va. The date of his birth is not known. Though extremely young when the Revolutionary War began he followed the example of his older brothers, and enlisted in the American; and served through the war.

Of his career after the war, nothing is known; further than that he was drowned in the Susquehanna River; leaving a wife and two children.

These six, Christopher, John, Daniel, Ware 2nd., Peuben, and James, constitute our Revolutionary Roll of Honor, so far as our informant knew, though the youngest two of Ware's sons (Nicholas and Henry), may have shared in the latter part of the war.

The Seventh and Eighth (Nos. 8 and 9), in the regular order of the Second Generation, were Daughters; of whose coming and going not a thing is known to us.





## Second Generation con.

B. 1754

NICHOLAS LONG---(No. 20) : The ninth in line of the Second Generation, was a native of Culpepper Co. Va. That his occupation was in unknown to us now. To him or his brother Henry belongs the honor of having married Margaret Turner, daughter of James and Elsie Turner, and sister of Sarah, the wife of Christopher Long (No. 2). (our informant was not certain which).

He emigrated with some of his brothers, amongst them John and Henry to the south-west; either to Kentucky or Tennessee, since when all traces of them were lost to our informant. However his story is evidently passed to us from another source, thus:

In the year 1825 or 1826, there died near Georgetown Kentucky, one Nicholas Long; who had emigrated from Culpepper Co. Va., soon after the Revolution. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Margaret E. James, now (January 1890) living at Great Crossings (near Georgetown) Ky., who is responsible for his biographical sketch, says: Her Grand-Father Nicholas Long, with a company of others left Culpepper Co. Va. soon after the Revolution, intending to settle in Kentucky; but learning that the Indians were on the war-path in Kentucky, and to proceed farther would mean almost certain death, they changed their course and went to South Carolina. Nicholas remained in S. Carolina until peace on the frontier was assured; when a final settlement was made near Georgetown Ky., where he resided until death. 1799

By occupation he was a farmer; his estate in the beautiful "Blue-grass" district adjoining that of Col. Richard M. Johnson, (popularly known as "Dick Johnson"), who had the reputation of having killed the great Indian Chief Tecumseh, at the battle of the Moravian Towns in the war of 1812.



Second Generation son.

He was the father of ten children; whose names were: James, (the father of Mrs. Margaret E. James, whose story this is), Daniel, Reuben, Gabriel, Nicholas, William, Read, Thomas, Catherine and <sup>Mary</sup> Hannah. This account indicates very clearly that the Nicholas of Kentucky was Ware Longs son Nicholas; consequently a branch of our family.

The names of his children alone, are almost positive proof that their father was Nicholas the son of Ware. Note the names of the first three and the fifth sons; who were evidently name-takes of the sons of Ware. Apparently, Nicholas named his first born for one of his younger brothers; probably the one with whom he had been most intimately associated, being the brother next older than himself. Then comes Daniel and Reuben, the names of the two sons of Ware who had made themselves most conspicuous, in the war for independence. The fifth one he named for himself.

Table of comparison of names, of the two families.

	(Christopher		)
	( John	James -	)
	(Daniel	Daniel	)
	(Ware	Reuben	)
Ware Longs'	(Reuben	Gabriel	Nicholas
family.	(James-	Nicholas	Longs'
	(Daughter	William	family.
	(Daughter	Read	)
	(Nicholas	Thomas	)
	(Henry.	Catherine	)
		Mary Hannah.	)

It is not likely that two families not related, would have so many names common to both. Other points in evidence besides the names of children, are the fact that: Nicholas Long of Georgetown Ky. was a native of Culpepper Co. Va. He had a brother Reuben. Ware Longs' family, was the only one of the Culpepper Long families on record, that had both a Reuben and a Nicholas. The Reuben in both cases was a Revolutionary soldier, and emigrated to the south af-



Second Generation con.

after the war.

It is known that, the Reuben of the Kentucky family was very wealthy at the time of his death. It is reasonable to suppose that the nucleus of his fortune was the 2666-2/3 acres of land which his land bounty warrant brought him. Were they not the same man? The writer feels so assured of it, that the record of the Kentucky family (as far as we know it) will be carried along with this genealogy.

*Sumpter Co.  
(S. C.) → (his brother  
one his  
Will Reuben, brother of his)*

*this Nicholas will prove  
this is not Ware Long's son  
Ware's son Nicholas and Henry  
died Greene Co., Tenn.*



HENRY LONG--(No.11):The tenth in line of the Second Generation and the youngest of this family,was born in Culpepper Co.Va.;but like most of the children of Ware Long,the dates and principals points in his career are consigned to oblivion;so far as our branch of the family know.

As has been said,either he or his brother Nicholas married Margaret Turner,a sister of Sarah,the wife of his brother Christopher. When our branch of the Long family,made its exodus from Culpepper County Va.,Henry accompanied his brothers John and Nicholas to the south-west;and settled either in Kentucky or Tennessee,since when we have known him not.





### Third Generation.

REUBEN LONG (No.12): Who leads the Third Generation, was born in Culpepper County Virginia; in the year 1773.

He married Martha Witt, daughter of Jesse and Martha Witt, in the state of Virginia. Their children were six in number, and were named as follows: Jesse Witt, Christopher, Reuben, David, Martha and Sarah; the girls being twins.

He settled in Whitley County Indiana, and engaged in farming for the term of his life. He died in September 1838; aged 65 years.

ELLIS LONG (No.13): The second in order of the Third Generation, was born in Culpepper Co. Va. in 1778.

He married Margaret Cherry in Virginia, by whom he became the father of four children: one boy and three girls; named, James, Rachel, Sarah, and Ann.

He lived several places, after leaving the parental roof; but longest in Green Co. Ohio. Late in life he removed to, or near Mt. Pleasant Iowa; where he died in 1863, aged 85 years. His wife died some time previous. The greater part of his life was spent in farming.

He was a soldier of the war of 1812; in which he saw some very active service.

ELLEN LONG (No.14): The third in line of the Third Generation, was born in Culpepper Co. Va. in the year 1780.

She married Henry Fee, in Henry County Va. and became the mother of fifteen children; of whom, the names of the older eleven (or



### Third Generation con.

those who were born in Henry County Va.) only are known. They were: Peuben, George, Thomas, Christopher, Sarah, Dicy, Nancy, Elisha, Joel, James and Madison.

She died in Shelby County Indiana, in 1860; aged 80 years.

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DICY LONG (No.15): The fourth in line of the Third Generation was born in Culpepper Co. Va., in the year 1786.

She married Morris Humphries; by whom she became the mother of four children; two of whom were boys and two girls, named respectively: Ellen, Gabriel, Nancy and Thomas.

She died in 1864, aged 78 years.

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GABRIEL LONG (No.16): The fifth in line of the Third Generation, was born in Culpepper Co. Va., about the year 1789.

He married Sarah Humphries, the sister of his brother-in-law, Morris Humphries; by whom he had two children, named: Morris, and Gabriel.

He settled in Patrick County Va. and by occupation was a farmer. He was unusually short lived for one of his family; as he died in 1815; barely 28 years old.

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BENJAMIN LONG (No.17): The sixth in line of the Third Generation was born in Henry Co. Va., in the year 1791.

He married Rebecca Jenkins, in Jackson County Ohio; to which



Third Generation con.

place his father had moved in 1807. He became the father of eight children; four boys and four girls, named respectively: Margaret, William, Elisha, Sarah, Leonidas, Martha, Marion and Nancy.

About the year 1822 he moved to Henry Co. Indiana; to which place his brothers Elisha and Joel had preceded him. Several years after he removed to Madison Co. Ind. and later to Jasper Co. Illinois, since when very little of him and his is known to us.

By occupation he was a farmer. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought under Gen. Tippecanoe, against the British and Indians at the battle of Maumee, in the northwestern part of Ohio.

The records of the United States Bureau of Pensions give his military history thus:

"Benjamin Long, served as a private in Capt. Butlers Company, Ohio State Militia, from August 9th. 1812, to Feb. 9th. 1813."

He died in the year 1854, aged 63 years.



Third Generation con.

ELISHA LONG (No.16): Or as he was popularly known, General Elisha Long, who ranks seventh in the Third Generation, was born in Henry Co. Va., in the month of May 1796.

He became what might be called, the most prominent character in the Long family, up to and during his time; and took an active part in politics and public affairs in general.

His boyhood was that, common to the pioneer American farmers son. When eighteen years of age, in company with his brother Benjamin, he enlisted in Capt. Butlers Company of the Ohio State Militia for the war of 1812; and shared in some very arduous service with that organization, against the British and Indians, in northern Ohio and Indiana. Besides other engagements, he participated in the battle of Maumee, under Gen. Tupper.

This army experience created in him such a great liking for military life that he afterwards re-enlisted twice for emergency calls; and when real war was over, he took an active part in all matters pertaining to the Militia. He became a thorough tactician and as a drill-master he had no superior. He was soldierly in appearance, possessed a clear, strong voice, and had a faculty for winning the esteem of those around him; which eminently fitted him to command. In after life he became the foremost man in military affairs of his adopted state, Indiana.

As a result of his services in the war of 1812, there stands to his credit in the U.S. Bureau of Pensions the following:

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Bureau of Pensions, Washington D.C.  
July 25th. 1895.

Sir:

Replying to your communication requesting the Military record of Elisha Long, a soldier of the war of 1812, you are advised as





Third Generation con.

of Elisha Long, a soldier of the war of 1812, you are advised as follows.

Elisha Long - served as a private in Captain Butlers, Company, Ohio Militia, from September 6th, 1812, to February 20th 1813; in Captain Radnours Company Ohio Militia, from the 1st. to the 9th. of August 1813; in Captain Neasons Company Ohio Militia, from August 9th. to September 4th. 1813.

Very respectfully,

(signed) E. M. Lockren,

Commissioner.

John T. Long Esq.

No. 79 Dearborn St. Chicago.

During his lifetime he was a farmer, merchant, politician and a soldier.

He married Malinda Hale in Jackson County Ohio; on the 14th. day of January 1814; by whom he became the father of nine children, named respectively: Martha, Sarah, Rhoda, Joel Warren, Matilda, Ellen, Moses Jackson, Dicy, and Elisha Van Buren.

Soon after marrying he, in partnership with his brother Joel, purchased a tract of land in Jackson Co. Ohio. It might be well to note that these two, from their earliest boyhood had shown an unusual degree of brotherly regard for one another. Their growing into manhoods estate greatly strengthened this tie, and until death separated them, their business was always conducted as their boyhood sports had been: a mutual, confidential partnership.

Their energies were bent towards the improvement of the land purchased until the year 1820; when they sold their farm on a credit and moved with their families to Wayne Co. Indiana; where they bought another tract of virgin forest and began clearing it up for farming.

When the payment became due on their Indiana purchase, Joel went back to Ohio to collect the money due them for the land



### Third Generation con.

they had sold there;but found to his regret that the purchaser had failed,and he could collect nothing. As a consequence they were unable to meet their obligation,and their second purchase with all the improvements made on it slipped through their hands,a dead loss.

The vigorous hopeful,young pioneers were in no wise disheartened;but soon after made their third venture,and purchased a tract of land in Henry Co. adjoining Wayne County. To the new purchase they removed and for the third time began to clear away the dense forest,and fit it for cultivation. The third trial developed into the proverbial chaff;for after improving and developing it,until the year 1835,they realized handsomely in the sale of it.

Though this sale was a financial success,it was not a rose without thorns;for it brought about the first separation of these two brothers,and close mutual friends. With the capital they had acquired they purchased land in Kosciusko Co.in the northern part of the state;and it was to the interest of both that some one should occupy and begin improving it. This duty devolved on Joel; for by this time Elisha had become closely allied with the political destinies of the state,and it was greatly to his interests to remain near this locality.

Soon after their separation Elisha removed to Brookville, Franklin Co.Ind.where he resided until death,which occurred on Sunday evening Oct.2nd,1842,in the prime of life,when apparently there was a bright career before him.

In his death there passed away,as has been said,the most prominent character of the Long family,up to and including his time. He had acquitted himself creditably in private,and brilliantly in public life;as a farmer,merchant,soldier and politician.



Third Generation 604.

During his residence in Henry Co. he was elected Colonel and afterwards Brigadier General, of the Indiana State Militia. His public services in civil life were also quite extensive. He served fourteen years in the Indiana State Legislature, nine of which were in the House and five in the Senate.

He was a natural orator, being an improvised speaker of rare ability. As a politician when in the field, he was active, untiring and unconquerable. He possessed a strong mind and a vast knowledge of human nature, and could contend successfully in canvass with men apparently his superior."

Socially General Long was courteous and gentlemanly. His society was courted alike by friends and strangers. He had few enemies and many friends. As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held, note that he was entrusted with a more varied and greater number of important public offices than any other man in Indiana. He served as Associate Judge of Henry County, was for two years Superintendent of the Indiana division of the National Road, built by the U. S. Government, and running from Cumberland Maryland to St. Louis Missouri; which appointment was conferred upon him by the Government. He was elected a member of the State Board of Internal Improvement, by the Indiana Legislature, which office he held for three years. He acquitted himself with honor in this office; though it was said at that time that few of the board did. At the time of his death he held the office of Treasurer of Franklin County, which was conferred upon him by the people, who recognized in him a faithful public servant, who had been unfortunate in his private business.



Third Generation con.

At the time of his death his acquaintance was co-extensive with the state. Long service in public life had brought him in contact with many prominent public men. His qualities for leadership gave him such prominence in political matters, that he was constantly consulted on public affairs; and he was often favorably mentioned to represent Indiana in the National Congress. A reference to some correspondence now preserved in the family, discloses the fact that at the time of his death, his friends intended at an early day to press his name for consideration as Senator in the U. S. Congress.

He was an earnest advocate of the Internal Improvement system, in which the State was engaged. He very early became satisfied that, the march of events must in time largely diminish the importance of the water ways of the country, as freight carriers; and took the very advanced stand of advocating the building of rail-roads.

A member of one of the prominent Fletcher families, who was intimately connected with the early history of Indiana, remarked to one of the sons of Gen. Long, that he had heard the General deliver an address at one time in the Legislature of the State, when the question of Internal Improvements was under consideration and the speaker held up a map of the state and pointing to the same prophetically stated that, he expected that within the next thirty years, Indiana would be cut and checkered in every direction by rail-roads, running to the East, West, North and South. When it is remembered that rail-road building had scarcely commenced in the East, and was entirely unknown West of the Allegheny Mountains at that early day, such an utterance indicated a foresight into the future not given to most men. It is to be recalled that at





that at that time telegraphs were unknown, the daily press existed only in a few of the extreme eastern cities; and there was no way to herald through the country accounts of the brilliant achievements of able men. Under those circumstances the acquirement of state popularity and prominence was much of an achievement.

Gen Long, possessed also in a high degree, the power to adapt himself to all conditions; being equally at home and self-possessed in the higher circles of his day, as well as amongst the plainer people.

Some idea of his power of adaptation to his environment, can be formed by the following circumstance; related by his younger son (Hon. E. V. Long, No.72), now residing (1897) in Las Vegas N.Mexico

"In 1866 I lived for a short time at Anderson Madison Co. Ind. which constituted in the early days a part of the legislative district represented by my father. Whilst improving a lot near the public square in Anderson, a farmer called on me, and enquired if I was a son of Gen. Long. Being answered in the affirmative he seized my hand with great ardour, saying: 'Young man, I knew your father well he was one of the best men I ever knew; and hearing that his son had located here I could not rest until I called on him. Among my most valued possessions are some books your father gave me, when I was young. He was really the poor mans friend, and many a time sat at my table.

I shall never forget the first time he spoke in Anderson. He lived in Henry Co. and was a candidate for the state legislature. Do you see that lot over there where the fine house stands across the street? Well, at that time the lot was covered with fine butter nut trees and they made a nice shady loafing place where people



### Third Generation con.

who came to town congregated. About 1-o'clock, on the Saturday advertised quite a crowd gathered there, and while waiting for the speaking to begin, they amused themselves by pitching horse-shoes. A stranger came into the crowd and engaged in the fun. Presently others began shooting at a mark, and this stranger modestly asked permission to join them. At first he did not shoot very well; but when the contest became interesting, he let himself out, and hit the bulls-eye about every time. A great many remarks were made about the stranger and much curiosity manifested as to his identity. All were agreed on one thing: He was the best shot in the country; which meant something in those days. Some of the young fellows got up a foot-race; which the stranger took a part in. By this time a large crowd had congregated; some to witness the sport, and others to hear the speech. Every body was inquiring if Gen. Long had got to town; nobody seeming to know him, it being his first visit to Anderson.

A big stump stood in the center of the grove, and we were all surprised after the sport, to see the stranger mount the stump and ask the people to give him attention. He began by thanking them for the warmhearted reception they had given him; and then announced that he was the speaker of the day; and the Democratic candidate for the legislature. This announcement took every one by surprise, and was followed by loud cheers. The unusual manner in which he introduced himself, created a very favorable impression. He soon warmed up to his subject and his speech was spoken of for years afterwards as the best ever made in the county.

Right here on this lot which you are improving there was a little store; and the owner was selling cider. When the General got



through with his speech, he thanked the people for their kindness and told them that he had a barrel of cider across the street and asked all to join him whether they belonged to his party or not. The crowd came right over here where we are standing. Your father bought the barrel of cider, knocked out the head, went into the store and brought out a lot of tin cups and passed them around, allowing every man to help himself.

While they were drinking, an old Whig got upon the horse-block and said though he never had voted for a Democrat in his life he intended to vote for Gen. Long. Some one on the outside made a motion that all present pledge themselves to vote for him. The old Whig put the motion, from the horse-block and it carried unanimously.

That was a great day in Anderson. At the election of the General received almost every vote in Anderson; and he continued to have the confidence of the people to the time of his death."

This is in substance a part of the old man's narration; and it is given here as expressing the opinion of the subject of this sketch by a personal acquaintance of his own day and generation.

A circumstance showing his hatred for dishonesty may not be out of order here. A prominent resident near Leesburg Indiana, rode from that place to Brookville, where the subject of this sketch resided, and proposed that the General should secure the position of Commissioner, to set apart lands appropriated to the Indians. After securing the appointment as Commissioner, this man suggested that he could appropriate certain very choice lands that were already settled upon, but not yet legally entered by the settlers. Then this citizen would go to the settlers and represent



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them that he had sufficient influence with the Government to have their lands exempted; but in order to bring it about it would necessitate the payment of a large bonus. This bonus he proposed to divide with the Commissioner. This proposition so angered Gen. Long that he indignantly ordered the man out of his house; and though the man was a prominent citizen, and a man of political influence in the Northern part of the state, the general never spoke to him afterwards.

Family Record

-b- of - -

ELISHA LONG.

(Elisha Long ) (No. 12)  
 MARRIAGES: ( and ) were married Jan. 14th A.D. 1814  
 (Malinda Halo )

BIRTHS:-----Elisha Long (No. 18) was born May, A.D. 1794  
                   Malinda Long       "       "       Feb. 2nd A.D. 1798  
                   Martha Long (No. 65) was born Mar. 2nd. A.D. 1815  
                   Sarah Long (No. 66) "       "       Dec. 14th A.D. 1817  
                   Rhoda Long (No. 67) "       "       Aug. 28th A.D. 1820  
                   Joel Warren Long (No. 68) "       "       Jan. 4th A.D. 1823  
                   Matilda Long (No. 69) "       "       Apr. 12th A.D. 1825  
                   Ellen Long (No. 70) "       "       Mar. 20th A.D. 1828  
                   Moses Jackson Long (No. 71) "       "       Nov. 1st A.D. 1832  
                   Dicy Long (No. 72) "       "       Apr. 23rd A.D. 1834  
                   Elisha VanBuren (No. 73) "       "       Mar. 7th A.D. 1837

DEATHS:--- Elisha Long (No. 18) died Oct. 2nd. A.D. 1842  
                   Malinda Long       "       Nov. 14th. A.D. 1848





Third Generation con.

JOEL LONG (No.12): The eighth in order, of the Third Generation and the one to whom our family is indebted, for all of the most important points in this history, was born in Patrick County Virginia; on the 6th. day of March 1797.

This was one of Nature's own gentlemen. A strictly conscientious, upright, honest man. As the writer once heard it said of him: "Law would be unnecessary if all men were as honest as he"

Though of limited education he was endowed with the highest grade of intellectual strength, and was the possessor of an unusual stock of native common sense. His intercourse with men vasted him a means of education. His early life was that peculiar to the pioneer youth of the American frontier. In his seventh year he started to school for the first; but after attending for two and a half months he met with an accident, which besides disabling him for some time, seriously checked the progress of his education.

The circumstances connected with this accident were related thus: By the side of the road which they traveled in going to and from school, there was a very steep hill; on the slope of which there grew a large tree. From its top hung a large grape vine, which had been cut off near the ground; so that it swung free of the trunk of the tree. By taking hold of the vine and pushing off from the slope of the hill, the boys could swing a great distance out over the ravine below. Though they always received the strict injunction before leaving home to not loiter at the swing, they almost invariably played truant; and all took a swing except little Joel. He being younger and more timid than the rest, contented himself with looking on. However, his brother Eliza and a nei-



Third Generation con.

ghbors' son persuaded him to try the swing. As the vine with the boy clinging to it was making its first recoil toward the tree each of the onlookers caught a leg and sent him whirling into space. But their fun turned to sorrow; for his hold broke, and he was thrown a great distance down the hillside; breaking his arm in the fall. One bad thing usually leads to another. They knew that for their disobedience they would get severely punished, unless they avoided it by telling a lie. They also knew that if the lie were detected their punishment would be ten-fold greater; for such was the manner after which our grand-fires treated such cases. They counseled together; as their disobedience was known to only three, their dread of punishment prevailed. They concluded to lie and stick to it. So when they arrived at home, they said that he (Joel) had fallen from the top of a fence which it was necessary for them to climb in going to and from school, and broken his arm. So well did the trio keep their secret, that it was not until long after they were men, that the real truth was made known. This accident virtually put an end to Joel's schooling; for by the time he had recovered, the school was over for the year, and he had very little opportunity to attend afterwards; as schools on the frontier were scarce.

When he was ten years old his father moved to Gallia County O. That County was subsequently divided; the part in which they lived being named Jackson County.

During the latter part of the war in 1812, (that war was not ended until 1814) when only seventeen years old, Joel enlisted as a substitute in Capt. William Mendalls' Company of the Ohio State Militia, to fight the British and Indians.



Third Generation con.

After going into camp at Chillicothe Ohio, and going through the daily routine of drilling, and other duties peculiar to army camp-life for several weeks, his division broke camp and marched for the seat of war in the west; the western Lake Erie region. Before reaching their destination however, they received the news that peace had been declared. They were accordingly countermarched to Chillicothe, and mustered out of the service.

By an oversight in his enrollment the name of the man for whom he enlisted as a substitute was used; instead of his own. As a consequence the name of Joel Long does not appear on the 1812 records.

The next important move after his army experience, was his entrance into a partnership with his favorite brother Elisha; in the purchase of a tract of land. The story of that partnership has been told in the biographical sketch of Elisha (No. 18). Now they bought, improved, sold on time and bought another tract, in Wayne Co. Indiana; expecting to pay for the new purchase, with the money they were to realize on the Ohio sale, and their loss by the failure of the Ohio purchaser.

A still more important move was his next one, in the year 1817; when he married Jane Sharp Boggs, the daughter of Andrew and Susanna Boggs. She was a native of Greenbrier Co. Virginia; though a resident of Jackson Co. O., at that time. The Boggs' were of Irish extraction, on both sides of the house; their paternal grand-parents having emigrated from North Ireland. Susanna's mother's maiden name was Bowen. She was a native of Maryland, and came of a family of wealth slave-holders.

There were born to the principals of this union, ten children who were named: Jackson Green, Elisha, James Turner, Matilda,



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Susanna, Dicy, Robert Bennet, Sarah, Martha Jane, Joel and John W. Donald. It will not be amiss to tell that the name Green, used in the christening of the oldest son was an echo of the Revolutionary war; and was given him by his Grand-father, (Christopher No.2) in honor of General Green; under whom he had served, during Greens' campaign in the Carolinas.

In the year 1820, after the birth of Jackson and Elisha, Joel moved with his brother Elisha to their second purchase of land in Wayne Co. Ind.

As has been told in the biography of Elisha, this second purchase with all the improvements on it was lost, through their inability to collect the money due from the sale of the Ohio land. It has also been told that their third purchase of land in Henry Co. Ind. proved a financial success; as they realized enough in the sale of it in 1835, to make a much larger purchase of land in Kosciusko Co. in the Northern central part of the state. They followed the story of how a division of interests, brought about a separation of these two close friends and brothers; by the removal of Joel to Kosciusko Co.

During Joels' sojourn in Henry Co. he prospered in other ways, besides mere increase in land values; for seven more children were added to his family circle. They were named: James Turner, Matilda, Susanna, Dicy, Robert Bennet, Sarah, and Martha Jane.

It will not be out of order here, to tell that James Turner was the first white child born in Henry County. He was named by his paternal Grand-mother, Sarah; in honor of her Father, James Turner.

The custom of wives perpetuating their maiden names, by introducing them into the families of their adoption, as given-names, is





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certainly a beautiful one. In this case is it especially so. Sarah Turner being the first woman, (whose full maiden name is known) that married into the Long Family in America, certainly deserves to have her girlhood name handed down to her descendants; inasmuch as, the imprints of her life-work evidence, a woman of sterling qualities. It was in the same house that James Turner was born, and just five months after that event (Thursday April 11th, 1822) that the good old lady "passed to her rest."

The descendants of Joel Long (No. 19) may be surprised to see the name Sarah in his family record. It can be explained thus: It is recorded that a daughter was born (the eighth child), who after a short life of almost ten months passed away, without being named. The tiny mite was not to blame for her coming into the world; nor was she at fault, because her parents could not find a suitable name for her during her lifetime. She deserved better treatment; if her career was short. For that reason, the writer, wishing to honor her memory, even if seventy four years have elapsed since she passed to the other side, does now, at the risk of unfavorable criticism, very respectfully christen her, Sarah. She shall be named in honor of, and in honor for, the first two women whose names appear on the record of the Culpepper Long Family.

It was on Sunday Oct. 11th. 1835 that Joel started with his family, to try his fortune in Kosciusko County. The journey was made with wagons; and they arrived at their destination on Thursday Oct. 22nd. 1835 at about 2 P.M. The new home was situated on Little Turkey Prairie, three miles north of Leesburg; in the above named county. There the two brothers had purchased adjoining tracts of land, so that in a business way they were still in touch with one



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another; though temporarily lost to view.

Here were enacted the scenes of his last farming experience during the best part of his business life. Here he lived and flourished far above the ordinary farmer until the year 1865. In that time the youngest two of his children, Joel Jr. and Jedy McDonald were born; and the entire brood had married and gone forth to homes of their own.

The saddest misfortune of his life came on Thursday Sept. 26th. 1839, when his wife, the mother of all his children died, from the effects of taking cold. She was laid to rest in the village cemetery near Leesburg.

Six years later, his second marriage took place. It was on Saturday Oct. 25th. 1845; and the one of his choice was, Mrs. Catherine Eby, of the southern part of Kosciusko Co. This was an addition of three to the family; for she had two daughters: named Sarah and Jane.

Having decided to retire from active business life, after disposing of his farm to his sons James T. and Joel Jr. on Thursday Sept. 21st. 1865, he moved to Leesburg; where he had previously bought the homestead of his son Elisha, deceased.

Such is an outline of Joel Longs' career as a private citizen. His services, as seen in the lime-light of publicity, were but few. Those were thrust upon him by admiring friends; and actually against his own wishes. His was a clear and decided case of, "the office seeking the man;" not the man the office. He was an absolute stranger to personal public ambition. The reasons he gave for shrinking from public honors, were principally, because he loved, "a quiet home



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life." Besides he did not consider himself educationally qualified to fill some of them creditably.

Notwithstanding his aversion to publicity, there stands to his credit the following:

During his residence in Henry County, he was elected Major of the Henry Co. Militia. That office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to those whose ballots had placed him there; for like his brother Elisha, he had allowed the war of 1812, to infuse a little of the military spirit into him.

On Monday Aug. 1st, 1836 he was elected to represent Kosciusko County, in the State legislature; which office he held one term. During that term he served on the commission that located the county seat of Porter Co. Ind. (Valparaiso).

Some idea of his popularity can readily be formed, when the statement is made that: when he ran for representative, he received all the votes cast in the county; except three. A man by the name of Aaron Powell, persuaded two of his hired men to vote against him their votes with his own making three. Powells' only excuse for so doing being that: he "did not think it right for any man to be elected to any office without opposition." His action was: "not because he had any thing against the man."

In the year 1840, he took the Census of Kosciusko County; under Hon. Jesse D. Bright as Marshall of State.

From observations made mostly while in the state legislature he gave his opinion of an education after this manner: "An education is an excellent thing, if it has a man at the bottom of it; but an educated fool is a curse."

No better index to the character of the subject under consid-



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eration can be had, than the following eulogy, written by his nephew,  
ew, Hon. H.V. Long of Las Vegas New Mexico.

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East Las Vegas N. Mexico.  
Sept. 17th, 1897.

Mr. John T. Long,  
Chicago Ill.

My Dear Sir:-

I thank you for the opportunity of saying something of  
your Grand-father, Joel Long; for publication in your forthcoming  
family genealogy.

I believe in families, name and pride of honorable ancestry. In  
preserving them, in reciting them in history and tradition. "A good  
name is more to be prized, than gold or silver." High character is  
such certain proof of an upright life, of propriety in conduct, that  
it should be a source of gratification, when associated with a fam-  
ily name. It is to me a pleasant thought, and one stimulating to nob-  
bler deeds, that in a long line of ancestors, with its collateral br-  
anches, dishonesty or immorality has never been attributed to any of  
its members. Not that our family has been perfect; that is too much  
to expect, in a world of struggle and temptation; but through all  
vicissitudes there seems to have been an innate sense of integrity,  
which so far has preserved an unblemished record. And it is to be  
hoped that the knowledge of this, carried to future generations, may  
stimulate those who come after us to add luster, and even renown to  
our honorable name.

Among the very first and best of all men I ever knew, stands  
your Grand-father, Joel Long. In every sense of the word he was  
a grand and noble character. Personally I knew him well; and in all  
two walks of life, public and private, never met any of better judg-  
ment or higher sense of honor. The strong points in his life were  
his love of justice, his manly open-hearted frankness with tenacity  
of purpose and, broad and liberal views.

To me while a partizan in politics, always aggressively and  
firmly for his party principals, and a Jackson Democrat (of the old  
fashioned Jeffersonian school) he seemed utterly destitute of per-  
sonal political ambition. He despised an office seeker. He hated a  
cringing time serving politician; and he greatly admired a brave,  
open earnest public man, who would fight his battles on principle.  
"All things to all men," was his motto.

Joel Long, was a natural leader among men. He was of fine phy-  
sique, with a well balanced mind, unerring judgment of men and things,  
generous in disposition, positive in his convictions and manners,  
yet courteous to all. He was a man of wonderful courage. I don't  
believe he ever entertained the sense of fear; or even knew what it  
was.

Even in public assemblages welcomed him always, as one to be re-  
spected; having a capacity and power to direct. Generosity and hon-  
estness were marked characteristics of his. I recall that after  
my father died, the subject of this sketch journeyed on horse-back  
from his farm near Leesburg, to Brookville Indiana,





Third Generation con.

traversing two thirds of the length of the state, over snow and through wilderness, to advise with my mother personally about the future of the family; and that he received my brother Joel V. as a member of his family the succeeding summer, to enable him to raise a crop, to aid us all in getting a start in a new country.

In the fall your Grand-father sent two of his sons with teams to assist in the long removal, to the Northern part of the state. We were received, (our family of six), into his home for months; until our new home was ready for occupation.

In many substantial ways he rendered us assistance, and to the day of his death, treated my father's family as his own.

The descendants and relatives may well cherish, the memory of Joel Langland outside his good qualities. As time advances, those who personally knew him, will pass away; but in the distant years, perhaps centuries, if any who bear his name, should chance to read this sketch, let him or her remember, that his was a noble life; full of good deeds, worthy of emulation and should stand as an inspiration to every long on the face of the Earth, to honor the name by lives of purity and uprightness.

The name as yet, may not be written high on the scroll of fame, but it is impressed on the hearts of men; for good deeds performed, for words and acts of kindness scattered by the way, and examples of integrity and high character. The record, so far, is one we would those who follow need not blush.

I conclude with the hope, that our families may always cherish towards each other friendly relations; and that in the present generation at least there may be linked together in grateful remembrance, the names of two brothers whose love for each other was as, "David and Jonathan;" and that these two, your Grand-father and my father, Joel and Eliza Long, true brothers, may be pleasantly remembered by future generations of the family.

Truly yours,

E. V. Long.

Joel Long, was a great entertainer and a very liberal giver. His god will toward men, can be illustrated by the following little anecdote; one of his many acts of kindness.

The writer well remembers how, about mid-day while enjoying the youthful pleasure of a, "Sunday at Grand-father's," in the winter of 1862, during the Civil war, the aged Host noticed four blue-coated soldiers of Uncle Sam passing along the road. And how he stopped to the door and beckoned them to come in, and warm



Third Generation con.

and refresh themselves with a good dinner; supplementing the invitation with the remark: "My father was a Revolutionary soldier, and he taught me to always treat our countrys defenders kindly; for nothing is too good for them if they do their duty".

It is needless to say that, they accepted the generous invitation, dinner and all. While waiting for the spreading of the steaming hot viands on the hospitable board, Grand-father amused the up-to-date soldiers with an exhibition of the manual of arms, as it was known in the war of 1812.

Dinner over, the soldiers departed, showering blessings on the "Old Virginian".

When it is remembered that, Joel Long's political principals were very much in sympathy with the South, during the Civil war, the above episode can only be interpreted as the reflection of a great soul, of a generous race.

One of the pleasantest, of all pleasant things, of child-hood that is still anchored deep in memory, is the manner in which the long evenings of winter were spent at Grand-fathers.

Supper over, and the "chores" all done, the entire family, including dignified Grand-father, the patriarch of the flock, whose reserved though kindly looks commanded the respect of all, busy little Grand-mother, the social "Queen of housewifery," whose work seemed never done, Uncles, Aunts, and several hired men, all gathered around the blazing fire of huge "back-logs" in the big open fire-place; flanked on either side with its great cup-boards of black walnut, in the old hewed-log mansion, built after the pattern in which they did their days in, "Old Virginia".

Did they enjoy themselves? There was the ever present



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heaped up dish of rich luscious apples, and the big pitcher of fresh sweet cider; the innocent promoters of sociability. Didn't the boys spin all manner of yarns to laugh at, while Grand-mother and the girls race the wheels hum, in spinning yarn of a more substantial kind, or rapidly plied the needles that knit that same yarn into hose of two lengths? Long since vanished that beautiful dream.

The number of bodily injuries falling to the lot of this Pioneer, was unusually large. By the time he had reached his fortieth year, the arm which had been broken in child-hood at the swing, had been broken again in the same place. The other arm had been broken at the wrist, three of his ribs had been broken, and he had suffered the loss of his right eye, which was pierced by a flying splinter of wood.

Though never having made a profession of religion, Joel Long was a believer in the "better life". The itinerant ministers of the Gospel of that time traveled far out of their way, in order to make his house their stopping place; for they knew they were sure of a hearty welcome to his hearth-stone. They also knew they would never be allowed to depart empty handed.

At the time of his death he had amongst the dead and living (far the most living), eleven children, fifty-six grand-children and thirteen great-grand-children; making in all eighty descendants.

He passed peacefully to the other side, at his home in Leesburg Indiana on Friday September 10th. 1869; and was interred in the Leesburg Cemetery. The funeral services were held in the open air under the shade of the trees near the house; and were conducted by Rev. J. H. Martin, an old and esteemed family friend.

Any one wishing to see the will of Joel Long can do so, on application to the Clerk of Hendusko Co. Ind. Recorded in Record of Wills No. 2, Pages 279, 280 and 281.



Totid Generation con.

Marital Record

-- of --

JOEL LONG

Marriages:

Joel Long (No.19)  
and ) were married A.D.1817.  
Jane Sharp Bonds)

Joel Long (No.19)  
and ) were married Sat.Oct.25th. A.D.1845.  
Mrs.Catherine Eby)

Births:

Joel Long (No.19) was born Mond.Mar. 6th. A.D.1797.  
Jane Sharp Long " " Frid.May 10th. A.D.1799.  
Catherine Long " " A.D. " "

Jackson Green Long(No.74) was born Sat. Apr.18th. A.D.1818.  
Elisha Long (" 75) " " Tues.Mar. 7th. A.D.1820.  
James Turner Long (" 76) " " Th. Apr.11th. A.D.1822.  
Matilda Long (" 77) " " Th. Dec. 2nd. A.D.1824.  
Susanna Long (" 78) " " Th. Apr.13th. A.D.1827.  
Dicy Long (" 79) " " Fri. May 22nd. A.D.1829.  
Robert Bennet Long(" 80) " " Wed. May 4th. A.D.1831.  
Sarah Long (" 81) " " Mon. Dec.17th. A.D.1832.  
Martha Jane Long (" 82) " " Wed. Aug. 6th. A.D.1834.  
Joel Long (" 83) " " Th. May 12th. A.D.1836.  
John McDonald Long(" 84) " " Fri. Aug.30th. A.D.1839.

Deaths:

Sarah Long (No.81) died Sun. Oct. 6th. A.D.1833.✓  
Aged 9mo. 29 days.  
Jane Sharp Long " Th. Sep. 26th.A.D.1839.  
Aged 40 yrs.4 mo.16 days.  
Joel Long (No.19) " Fri. Sep. 10th.A.D.1869.  
Aged 72 yrs.6 mo.4 days.





Third Generation con.

GABRIEL LONG--(No. 20):The ninth in order, of the Third Generation was born in Virginia. Nothing is known of him further than that he grew to manhood and married in his native state. He became the father of ten children; whose genealogical numbers range from eighty-three (83) to ninety-two (92) their names are unknown to us, except that amongst them were three whose names were: Rebecca, Lewis and Sarah; though what their corresponding numbers were is in doubt.

He settled in Henry County Ind. where his wife died. He married a second time; the last four of his children being of the second marriage. He died in Henry Co. about the year 1830. His second wife remarried in that county.

In 1831 when his father Ware End.(No.5) moved to Illinois he took the children of Gabriels first wife with him to the west.

ABNER LONG--(No.21):The tenth in order, of the Third Generation was born in Virginia. He married early in life and it can not be said of him that he did not obey the divine command to:"increase and multiply"; for he became the father of seventeen children. None of their names are known to us.

About autumn in the year 1828, he started with his family for the Western frontier. Early winter overtook him by the time he had reached Henry Co. Ind. and finding himself amongst relatives who had preceded him there he went into quarters for the winter. In the following spring he proceeded on his way, and settled in Northern Illinois, Later on he moved to Southern Wisconsin; since when all knowledge of him is lost to us.



Third Generation con.

WARE LONG--3rd. (No. 22): The eleventh in order of the Third Generation was born in Virginia. He married on his native state and after several children were born to him (how many we know not), he emigrated from his native state to the vicinity of Galena Illinois. That was about the year 1829.

The names of his children are unknown, except that he had a son Gabriel. It is supposed that one, Gabriel Long who was Judge of Fayette Co. Iowa, in the latter fifties, and who lived in West-Union the county seat that county as late as 1853, was a son of Ware Long--3rd.

Nos. 23 and 24: The twelfth and thirteenth in order of the Third Gen. were lost to this branch of the family in early life. As has been told their father (James Long No. 7) was drowned in the Susquehanna River, when they were quite young.



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Fourth Generation con.

MOSES JACKSON LONG... (No. 71): The forty-sixth in order of the Fourth Generation, was born near Saulsburg Henry County Indiana, Nov. 21st. 1832.

Though the death of his Father robbed him of a guiding hand at the early age of ten, the boys after conduct was none the less dutiful and manly. The saying that trials develop the better qualities in the real man, held good in his case; for by the time he had entered young manhood, he had learned many lessons in discipline. When confronted with the difficulties that always train in the ranks of serious life, he knew how to deal with them. The germ of quick and correct perception, clear cool judgement, and a cheerful, happy, kind and forgiving disposition, with which he was endowed by Nature, were early developed in him.

At the time of his fathers death, the family were living in Brookville Ind. In the autumn of 1846 they moved to Kosciusko Co. and located west of, and near Leesburg, on a farm purchased by his father previous to his death.

One of young Mose's earliest ambitions was to equip himself with a good education. His younger brother (Van) being like-minded, and the necessary expense funds being scarce, it required some sharp financiering to accomplish the desired results. It was impossible for both of them to attend the academy at the same time; so their educational advancement was managed on a co-operative plan. While one was attending the Academy at NewCastle Ind. the other taught school near home and helped on the farm when not engaged in pedagogic duties.

After finishing at the Academy, Moses taught the village school at Leesburg for a time. Later on he put himself in touch with mercantile life by clerking in the general store of Mr. Archibald



#### Fourth Generation con.

of the same place. But he was soon convinced that neither of the three lines which he had tried were enough to his liking to make a life business of. After careful consideration, he did become convinced that, the legal profession was the proper field for the application of his energies.

He entered the law-office of Judge Stanfield, in South Bend Ind and after a period of close application in study he was admitted to the bar of Kosciusko County in the Spring of 1857.

He opened an office in Warsaw, as Junior partner with Judge Lowry of Goshen Ind.; under the firm name of "Lowry & Long." After a few years of successful practice, Judge Lowry withdrew from the firm; but the void left by the dissolution, was soon filled for Van Long having been admitted to the bar, stepped into the vacancy. The new partnership, was under the name of Long & Brother. For many years it was one of the leading, if not the leading law firm of the county.

That, "a man is never at his best, until allied with a good woman," was proven in this case. On Dec 23rd. 1863, he married Miss Simeranis Cowan, of Warsaw. A young lady with qualities co-equal with his own. This was a happy union, and in time there were born to them, three children; named respectively: Hattie, Robert Till and Warren Van.

With the rare qualifications for entertaining, which they both possessed their home became the center of intelligent, cheerful hospitality. Few couples could boast a wider and more devoted circle of friends. Friends in reality were they. Not of flashy superficialities, but of the substantial, and truly worthy.

The "master of the house" was a man in whose house there





Fourth Generation con.

rankled a spark of hate for no one; but he knew what it was to love many. In his home or office alike, he was always ready to proffer the "glad hand of friendship." And seldom was that hand of friendship offered in the ante-meridian hours, unaccompanied by an invitation to dinner. To this the writer can testify, from personal experience. Nor was this effusion of good will in any sense a false pretense; for he hated a hypocrite. A friend in need never turned from him empty handed.

The election of his partner and brother, to the judicial bench in 1871, left the burden of an old and very extensive practice entirely on his hands. At the time of the dissolution of partnership Long and Brother had about a hundred cases awaiting for trial; and the docket of Kosciusko Co. was far behind. Great as the burden was, he made no attempt to shirk it; but labored incessantly day and night, in the interest of his clients.

There is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go; and in time the worst fears of his friends were realized. The collapse of his health came. For his clients sake he had sacrificed himself.

With the hope of recuperating his shattered health, in the spring of 1875 he retired to his farm, near Silver Lake. Becoming convinced that nothing but an outdoor life would best suit his physical condition, he abandoned the practice of law entirely and in Oct. 1877 moved with his family to the farm.

The relief was only temporary; for the very foundations of his health had been undermined. Though he soon realized that for him things of earth were about over; he was singularly cheerful to the end. On Saturday morning, Feb. 12th. 1878, he died as he lived: cheerful.



Fourth Generation con.

Family Record  
 -- of --  
 MOSES JACKSON LONG.

MARRIAGES:

Moses Jackson Long (No. 71)  
 and ) were married Dec. 23d. A.D. 1867.  
 Seneramis G. Cowan)

BIRTHS:

Moses Jackson Long (71) was born	Nov. 21st.	A.D. 1839.
Seneramis G. Long " "		
Hattie Long (No. 182) was born	Aug. 30th.	A.D. 1866
Warren Van Long (No. 183) " "	Feb. 11th.	A. D. 1869
Robert Till Long (No. 184) " "	Sept. 4th.	A.D. 1870

DEATHS:

Moses Jackson Long (No. 71) died Sat. Feb. 12th. A.D. 1878



Fourth Generation con.

JAMES TURNER LONG--(No.76): The fiftieth in order of the fourth Generation, was born in Henry County Indiana on the 11th day of April 1822.

To him was given the honor, of being the first white child born in that county.

For his name he was indebted to his Paternal Grand-mother, who was present at the time of his birth; and named him in honor of her father, James Turner, of "Old Virginia."

When he was thirteen years of age, his father moved to a newly purchased farm in Kosciusko Co. Ind., three miles north of Leesburg, where for some years, young James' life, was that peculiar to the farmers son of that time: working on the farm, and attending the district school, when it was in session. In his very early man-hood he entered the general store of Mr. Metcalf Beck, of Leesburg; and for a time tried mercantile life, as it was known in a country store.

On the 23rd. day of August, 1842, he married Miss Mary Bowman, the daughter of, William and Barbara Bowman of Pickway County Ohio; a young woman of estimable character, whose numerous and rare good qualities, gave her a charming personality that caused those who met her, to feel at parting, that they were leaving a friend. Briefly "to know her was to love her."

It rarely happens, that the marriage tie creates a union of such unusual length as this proved to be. Not until the 20th day of January 1899, more than fifty six years later was the tie broken by the death of the husband.

To this union were born, two daughters and two sons; named respectively: Jennie, Elizabeth Kendall, John turner and Joel Barnett. The business career of the subject of this sketch, was quite



Fourth Generation con.

varied. After marrying, the young couple moved to a new farm in the southern part of Kosciusko Co. near the line of Wabash Co. Several years were spent here in turning a piece of "virgin forest" into tillable ground. Then the current alternated. Mercantile life again held out inducements to him, and he moved with his family to Manchester in Wabash Co. and entered the General store of Messrs. Lantz & Davis. After a brief period the charms of husbandry again seemed to beckon to him; and having purchased a farm near Columbia City, in the adjoining County of Whitley, he moved thither in the year 1850. He had not lived there long, when a field entirely new to him opened wide. He had become popular amongst his new associates, and was offered the candidacy for County Treasurer by the Democratic Party, in 1854. He accepted, and was elected. After his election, he purchased a home in, and moved to Columbia City. His farm he subsequently sold to the county, for a poor-farm.

At the time of his election he was filling the office of Swamp Land Commissioner, to which he had been appointed by Governor Joseph A. Wright, in 1853; without his knowledge. The latter office he continued to hold until in 1855.

His term as County Treasurer was so creditable that his friends urged him to accept the nomination for re-election. To their importunities he turned the deaf ear; for the fever caused by the cry of: "Westward ho," that was resounding throughout the country at that time, had taken deep root with him. It culminated in August 1856. On the        day of that month, he in company with a neighbor (George Roberts) started with their families to Iowa. It was before the railroads had put that trans-Mississippi state in touch with the eastern part of the country; so that the move was made with





#### Fourth Generation con.

ordinary farm wagons, with canvass covers; known at that time as: "Prairie schooner." When the emigrant train got under way, it consisted of: five wagons and one buggy; all drawn by horses. The little train was fully equiped with a complete camping outfit; including the big tent; so that to look for lodgings during the journey was quite necessary.

The route chosen for the journey was westward to Warsaw, thence north through Leesburg to the Home of "Grand-father" (Josi Long No. 19); where a few days halt was made for a farewell visit with the "Patriarch" of the family. In the meantime the company was augmented by the edition of Elisha (No. 74) the brother of the leader of the emigration, and his son Miles.

The rout from the paternal homestead was North through Goshen to Elkhart; thence west through South Bend, LaPort, Joliet, LaSalle, Geneseo, Rock-Island, Davenport, Muscatine and Oakaleosa to Konxville, Iowa. The journey consumed a month, and was accomplished without serious accident.

The following winter was one of unusual severity; and fully convinced the leader of this emigration that the climate of Iowa was too cold for him. With the resolution that he would find a milder one, on the 13th. day of April 1857, the emigrant train, including the Roberts family, was again set in motion; equiped with ox teams instead of horses, and headed for Missouri.

The rout was through: Newbrun, Chariton, Lineville, Princeton, Trenton, Chillicothe and Kingston to a farm a few miles from the little town of Hyrable, which he rented and proceeded to put in farming crops.

In many respects Missouri seemed to be much to his liking



#### Fourth Generation Gen.

but the clouds on the political horizon indicated that somekind of a national upheaval was in the near future. Wishing to be out of range of possible trouble and amongst those to whom he was held by kinshaps ties, he sold out his entire farming equipment and in the latter part of August started back to Illinois. Not by the route he had come, but via Missouri River steamboat to St. Louis and Alton; thence to the central part of Illinois by railway.

From the time of his arrival in Illinois, to the spring of 1860 he lived in or near the following towns: Lincoln, Mt. Pulaski, Mt. Zion and Decatur. During the intervening time he was engaged in farming,

In April 1860 he made the final move that brought him back to his native state.

In the succeeding twenty-nine years he lived in or near the following towns in Indiana: Huntington, Leesburg, Rochester, Columbia City, (the place where he had known his greatest prosperity) and Knox in Stark County. The intervening time was spent mostly in the mercantile, farming and milling business.

His last move was to Chicago in Dec. 1889; to the home of his oldest son.

One remarkable trait of character possessed by James T. Long was the ability to forecast the future of various places. Once while making a call on a relative in Warsaw, Ind., long before Duluth was thought of, he pointed to a wall map, and resting his finger on the spot where the city now stands, said: "There will grow up a great city, near that point some day. If you want to make money, go there and invest." Behold the fulfillment of the prophecy. He predicted the greatness of Kansas City. In 1856, he was so sure that Ft. Des Moines (now Des Moines) Iowa would some day be the hub around



78  
Fourth Generation con.

which the state of Iowa would revolve that he almost concluded a trade of a team of horses and wagon for a piece of ground near that on which the Capitol building now stands. It was only the ridicule of his Brother Jackson G. (No. 73) and a friend by the name of Lantz that prevented him from closing the trade. The value of that ground at present (1907) is not less than a half million dollars. He foretold a great future for Council Bluffs Iowa, which has never been realized, for the simple reason that the greatness developed on the other side of the Missouri River. Hence the City of Omaha.

During the best part of his business life he was a successful money maker; but he left the World a poor man.

He died in Chicago, On Friday January 20th. 1899. He was followed on the 31st. day of August of that year, by her who had shared with him the many many and varied successes and reverses which he had experienced in a period of over fifty-six years.

In her death there passed from Earth, a most faithful, affectionate and loving wife and mother. She was a Christian Character of rarest type; and lived her life for others. If it is possible for one to so order their life, that when they die they can enter the "great unknown" without a debt to the Earth they left behind then certainly to her belonged that honor.



Fourth Generation con.

Family Record

-- of --

JAMES TURNER LONG.

MARRIAGES:

James Turner Long (No. 76)	) were married	Aug. 23rd. A. D. 1842
and		
Mary Bowman		

BIRTHS:

James Turner Long (No. 76)	was born	Apr. 11th. A. D. 1809
Mary Long (ne Bowman)	" "	Jan. 23rd. A. D. 1811
Jennie Long	(No. 204) was born	Apr. 13th. A. D. 1847
Elizabeth Kendall Long	(No. 205) was born,	Aug. 7th. A. D. 1844
John Turner Long	(No. 206) " "	Dec. 30th. A. D. 1847
Jool Bennett Long	(No. 207) " "	Aug. 28th. A. D. 1851

DEATHS:

James Turner Long (No. 76)	died,	Jan. 20th. A. D. 1899
Mary Long (ne Bowman)	"	Aug. 31st. A. D. 1899











1947.12.1	1947.12.2	1947.12.3	1947.12.4
1947.12.5	1947.12.6	1947.12.7	1947.12.8
1947.12.9	1947.12.10	1947.12.11	1947.12.12
1947.12.13	1947.12.14	1947.12.15	1947.12.16
1947.12.17	1947.12.18	1947.12.19	1947.12.20
1947.12.21	1947.12.22	1947.12.23	1947.12.24
1947.12.25	1947.12.26	1947.12.27	1947.12.28
1947.12.29	1947.12.30	1947.12.31	1947.12.31

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Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The setup includes a laser source, a beam splitter, a lens, a sample, and a detector. The laser beam is split into two paths: one path goes through the lens and the sample, and the other path goes through the beam splitter and the detector. The sample is a thin film of the material being studied. The detector measures the intensity of the reflected and transmitted light. The setup is used to study the optical properties of the material, such as its refractive index and absorption coefficient.

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71. DICK      1896. 11. 1873      5. 1. 17  
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ROBERT D. LINN IS AT THIS PAGE 7  
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02 Jan 2001

DOI: 10.1002/anie.201200000

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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of the total sample for each age group across different years. The y-axis represents the percentage of the total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the years from 1970 to 1990. The graph shows a general trend of decreasing percentages for younger age groups and increasing percentages for older age groups over time.

Age Group	1970	1980	1990
0-14	~15%	~12%	~10%
15-24	~18%	~15%	~12%
25-34	~22%	~20%	~18%
35-44	~25%	~23%	~21%
45-54	~28%	~26%	~24%
55-64	~30%	~32%	~35%
65-74	~32%	~35%	~38%
75+	~35%	~38%	~40%

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